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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Cuelday, August 21. 1711.

Think this War between the Turks and the Musicovites, as the King of Sweden is concern'd in it, has the oddest aspect that any War in our Age has had; for let it go which Way it will, it may be taral to the Peace of Europe, and particularly to the Protestant Interest; and I do not see how it can be otherwise; I Il put it either Way, without Fear or Favour of any; if private Persons think themselves offended in my Treating the Interest they savour, the Fault is theirs, not mine.

I have no difrespeat for the Person of the King of Sweden, however, I think his Adions have not at all Corresponded, (reckoning from the cruel Execution of General P skull to this Time) with the Character 1 had form'd of him in my Thoughts; his omitting to take hold of that glorious Opportunity he had while he lay in Saxony, of putting an End to the Wars of Europe, and make ig himself be, as his Father was, the Great Arb ter of Europe' Peace—His suffering in the Pasta Convents of King Stanislans, the Exclusive Article against the Protestants in Poland, his pursuing the Pole and Musicovite to such Extremity, refusing all Mediation, and declaring to Depose and Disposses both; his Temerity, his Obstinacy, and in General Pastull's Case, his

inexorable Crucity, chang'd the great Opinion I had once Entertain'd, so this — That I believ'd him a Prince of ofe Temper would be fatal to himself, for to all Europe; and that he was a Prince of a Temper which God would correct; and I think

both have prov'd just.

If it be thought Arrogant to mention my Opinion of a Person so distinguish'd by Heaven, as his Swedish Majesty is, I answer, It is not in disrespect to his Person or Character; but as 1 am at Liberty to speak my own Opinion of every Thing, with more safety than to say it is the general Opinion, that it really may be so, I choose this Way of speaking, with respect to my own Safety in this, as well as in all like Cases, when I am oblig'd to speak of Kings, Queens, Parliaments, Governments, Es. And this hope may be Satisfalory to those, that would otherwise charge me with Arrogance in this Case.

This premis'd I am to tell you that however I may think his Swediff M jefty has Acted, and tho' I do not so much as wish him Success, in his Invasive Wars against the Pole and Muscovite ———So on the other Hand it appears, at least it seems to me to appear, that no Protestant, who has any Concern upon him for the present state of Europe's Liberty, or for the gene. It Interest of Religion in Christendom, can wish to see the Swediss Power in the least Impair'd, or his Country Invaded, I mean his Hereditary Dominions, either by the Dane, the Pole, or the Muscovite.

I'll give a few Reasons, respecting these Powers in Particular, and one in Gene-

Tal.

I cannot with the Dane Success, neither do I believe his Attempt will profper.

The first, Because the Safety of the Commerce of the Balsick, in which the British and Dutch Nations have a great Concern, consists in the keeping a due Ballance between the two Northern Crowns; if either of which should possess the whole, he would be able too much to Influence the Maritime Affairs of this part of the World.

The left, Because (1 think, for I am Rist but speaking my Opinion) the Quartel of the Dane against the Swede is the most unjust in itself, and has the weakest Foundation of any that ever I saw begun in Europe; nor did I ever bear of any Reason given for it, but the Opportunity, which, I think, is the most base and dishono rable that can be given; if there are other Reasons, I shall own them when I meet with them.

Again. I cannot with the Mukovite Success against the Swede, because that growing Prince, may once become formidable to Europe, and I look upon the Swedes to be the great B-rrier against any Attempts, the future Rice of fo great and enciezing a Monarch may make upon Europe; let the Muscovite grow as great Eastward and Jourbward as he will, I shall always wish him Victory against the Turks, but Smeden is the wrong fid for us to have the Mujcovite Becrease upon ____ And were we at Peace with the reft of Europe, England and Holland would certainly think it to be of the laft Configuence to affift the Swede, and keep the Muscovites out of the Baltick-Sea.

On the other Hand, I cannot wish the Pole Success against Sweden, purely because that Success is in aid of the two former Princes, who strive to oppress the Swedes, and which would make Way for that Conquest, which (4s above) would be so fatal to

the rest of Europe.

The general Keason why it is not our Interest to see the Swedes oppress'd, is because the Possessions the Swedes have in Germany, and the Weight they bear in the Ballance of the Empire, has once been, and still is the great Security of the Protestant Interest in Germany, without which, it was once brought to the brink of Ruin, under the Emperor Ferdinand II: and without which, as often as the Popiso Powers think set to Unite, it may be trampled under their

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Feet again, and reduc'd to the same Con-

It was this Power of Popery and Tyran-DY, that the great Gustavus Adolphus came into Germany to deliver them from, and which he over-run in two Years and a half, then Sealing the Liberty and Religion of the German Nation with his Blood ; in all. the Process of that War, after that Glorious Prince was flain at the great Battle of Lutzen, fill the Swedift Power was the Relief, the Rerug , the laft Refort of the Prote fants - The War held from the Year 1632, to 1648, when the German Liberty and the Protestant Interest were together Establithed, in the Famous Treaty of Munfter, or by some call'd the Treaty of Weffpbalia-This Treaty restor'd the Peace of the Empire, adjusted the Limits of every Prince, Power, and State, concern'd in that long and Bloody War, and it is observable, that every Difference which happens in the World fince that Time, when it comes to be Debated, turns upon the Foot of the Treaty of West phalia; no Disputes lo k farther back than this ; no Breaches are made, but they are first Debated by this Test -Of this Treaty the Swedes are Guarrantees, as it was by the r Power, at the Price of their Blood, and by their Valour, that this Peace was obtain'd.

To enable the Swedes to be effectual Guarrantees of this Treaty, as well as for a Reward of their long Hazards, vaft Expence, and vigorous Conduct, the Ducale, Pomerania, the Isle of Ruglen, the Lities of Straelfundt and Wifinar, with the Dutchy of Bremen, and other Territories in Germamy, were adjudg'd to the Swedes -Without this Power put into the Hands of the Swedes, his Guarrantee had been an empty Title, without a Hand to guide it - And whenever you luffer this Power to be taken from the Swede, you cake off that Reftraint from the Emperor, which has always preferv'd that Treats, and kept back the Hand of Oppression from the Encroachments they would have made.

That this has been such a Rebraint, has been evident on many Occasions, and it would require more Room than this Paper allows me, to give you the Particulate, in which the Empire had fallen into the like Disorders, if this Powerful Guarrantee had not been in the Way——The Swede has ever fince been a Bridle and a Terror to the House of Authria, and his Dominions in the Empire are the only Things that make them so: It was by Virtue of this Guarrantee, that the Emperor was reduced to reflore the Protestants in Silessa, and it was on the Foot of this Treaty, that the King of Sweden demanded it.

For this Reason it is evident, that let the Errors and Mistakes of the King of sweden, as to his Foreign Wars, be what they will, yet as to his Hereditary Dominions, especially in Germany, whenever you suffer them to be taken away, you take away the great Prop and Support of the Protesiant Interest on that side of the World.

These were the Considerations which caus'd his late Majesty King William, with the States of Holland, to hold the Hands of the Dane, when in the Infancy of this King, they would have fallen upon the Smedes ; fending Sir George Rock with a Squadron to join the Swedish Fleet, Land the Swedes in the Ife of Seeland near Copenbagen, and oblige the Danes to a Peace: These were the Reasons why the Princes of Lunenburgh March'd their Army to protect Holstein, and made the Treaty of Travendale; and these are the Reasons why the Neutrality for the Empire was Projected in Holland, upon the late reviving the War between the Swedes and the Danes; and why the Dusch refuse to King Augustas the Command of the Army, now call'd the Neutrallity Army; and these Reasons hold good, why the Confederate Powers, especially the Protestant are concern'd, by uo means to suffer Pomerania to be taken from the Swedes.

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